

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1776.

THE

[NUMBER 1732.]

NEW-YORK OR, GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN



JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE OF BREAD, published the 2d Nov. 1775
Flour at 20s. per Cent.
A WHITE Loaf of finest Flour to weigh
1lb. 8 1/2 oz. for 4 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel of 30	Beef per Barrel	40
Flour 10	Pork 40	
Brown Bread 10	Sale 40	
West-India Rum 5	Indians 40	
New-England do. 3	Chocol. per Doz. 20	
Molasses 20	Sea Wax 10	
Single refined ditto 3	Indian Corn per Bush. 10	
Molasses 20	Wood 20 to 30	

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Rising and
Setting, till Thursday next.

Day	Age	High	Water	H. M.	Sett.	H. M.
Thursday	24	4	after 6	7	before 6	10
Friday	25	3	after 6	8	before 6	11
Saturday	26	2	after 6	9	before 6	12
Sunday	27	1	after 6	10	before 6	13
Monday	28	0	after 6	11	before 6	14
Tuesday	29	0	after 6	12	before 6	15
Wednesday	30	0	after 6	13	before 6	16

Days 11 hours 40 min. the 12th.

JOHN and WILLIAM IMLAY.

REQUEST all persons indebted to them, whose
accounts have been long due, to pay the same
immediately, otherwise their accounts will be put
into the hands of an Attorney. In their absence,
call on Mr. Ebenezer Hazard, near the Coffee-
House.

New-York, March 14, 1776.

At a meeting of the committee of observation,
for Bedford, Poundridge and Salem, brought
before them, Thomas Forman, of Bedford, charged,
that he had acted, and that he still acts inimical
to the liberties of the country; he acknowledged
he had not signed the general association, and that
he still retained the same principles against the
proceedings of the united colonies; and by evidence,
it appeared, that lately in conversation with one of
his neighbours about the time, he told him he did
not inform himself, that he received letters which
was not allowed to be printed in New-York, for
his own information.

Resolved by this committee, That the charge is
fully supported, and that the said Thomas Forman
be deemed, and published as an enemy to the
country, and forbid any person having any deal-
ings with him from the date hereof, on penalty of
being deemed the same themselves, until he fairly
this committee for his present and past misconduct.
Extract from the Minutes.
1776 ZEBADIAH MILLS, Clerk.

At a meeting of the committee of observation,
for Bedford, Poundridge and Salem, having
Benjamin Clove, of Salem, brought before them;
he owned he had not signed the association, but had
signed Col. Phillips's paper against the Congress, that
he was under an oath to stand for the King. By
evidence, it appeared, as he was in conversation
with one of his neighbours about the troubles now
in America, and of many being killed, he said he
doubted not but there were many now in Hell, a
curse the Presbyterian ministers for teaching such
doctrines; they were a doing the Devil's service, and
he would pay them and much more talk against
the country.

Resolved by this committee, That said Clove be
deemed, and that he has acted, and still acts inimical
to the country, and forbid any person having any
dealings with him from the date hereof, until he
fairly this committee for his past misconduct.

At the same meeting, Benjamin Clove, jun. of
Salem, appeared before this committee, on exami-
nation by evidence, and his own confession, it ap-
peared he had not signed the general association, but
had signed Col. Phillips's paper against the Congress,
and had lately said he was a friend to government, but
was determined to be neutral, and not fight for the
country nor against it, and much more to the same
purpose.

Resolved by this committee, That said Benjamin
Clove, jun. be deemed and published as an enemy
to the country, and forbid any person having any
dealings with him, without leave of this committee.
Extract from the Minutes.
1776 ZEBADIAH MILLS, Clerk.

Poundridge, Feb. 9, 1776.

At a meeting of the committee of observation,
for Bedford, Poundridge and Salem, specially
called; Joseph Golding appeared before this com-
mittee and made the following confession.

I Joseph Golding, now before the committee of
observation, for Bedford, Poundridge, and Salem,
being charged with speaking at many different times,
against the Congress and the country, and in favour
of the ministerial party, which I acknowledge to
be the case, and am very sorry for the same, and
do hereby promise for the future, to be more careful
in my conversation, and also will forever hereafter
obey the Congress, and follow the rules of the com-
mittee; and will discover any plot that comes to
my knowledge, made against the country. The
above I desire may be put in the public prints,
witness my hand, this ninth day of February, 1776.

JOSEPH GOLDING.

A true copy from the original.
1776 ZEBADIAH MILLS, Clerk.

At a meeting of the committee of observation,
for the town of Redding, in Fairfield county, held
at Redding, on the 30th day of February, 1776.

WHEREAS, John Maltby, John Maltby, jun.
John Beardsley and Zacary Morehouse, all
of Redding, (having been heretofore proceeded
against as enemies to their country) do in compli-
ance with a resolve, made and passed by a conven-
tion held at Fairfield, in, and for Fairfield county,
on the 18th day of January, 1776; declare to this
committee, that they will comply with Continental
regulations, in every case where they are not hin-
dered by a religious tie of conscience; and that they
will in no case, directly or indirectly, oppose the
country in the measures taken for its defence.

Resolved, That their said declaration is honest and
sincere, and that they be, and they, each and every
of them, are hereby recommended to the esteem
and friendship of their country, as friends to the
same.

A true copy from the Minutes.
33 25 THADDEUS BENEDICT, Clerk P. T.

The FAMOUS BAY
HORSE,
CALLED
Bold Forrester,

WILL cover the ensuing season, at Mr. JOHN
HUTCHINSON's at Troy, (in the county
of Morris, East New-Jersey,) at four pounds ten
shillings for the season. Bold Forrester is now rising
seven years old, is full fifteen hands high, and free
from all blemishes. He was got by Bold Tom, his
dam by Croft's Forrester, and is thought by good
judges, to be the best horse that ever was brought to
that province; as he has strength and action superior
to any horse that ever was shown on the continent.
He is very successful in getting colts, which prove
good Hunters or excellent cart horses, and are in
general the best stock I ever knew. ALSO, at the
same place the famous HORSE, called

GOLDEN FARMER,
That covered last season at Lewis Morris Esq's at
Morristania, will cover mares at four pounds
York currency the season. Golden Farmer is now
rising a year old, is full fifteen hands high, free from all
blemishes; from shape, strength, colour and action;
is scarce to be paralleled; his colts are allowed by
good judges, to be preferable to any horse's colts in
America; his blood is as follows:—he was got by
Bold Hercules, whose dam was got by the Duke of
Bolton's Hild John; and little John by old Farmer.
Golden Farmer's dam was allowed to be the best
brood mare in Yorkshire, of the hunting kind. Own
brother to golden Farmer, was refused one thousand
guineas for, at four years old. This is a true Pe-
digree. Witness my hand.

JOHN HUTCHINSON.
* * * Good graft for mares on moderate terms, and
proper care. The money to be paid when the mares
are covered, or before taken away.
Troy is only 12 miles distant from Morris-Town,
12 from Springfield, and 21 from Elizabeth-Town.
March 8, 1776

LETTER III.

SIR, Feb. 24, 1776.

STANCE prevents my obtain-
ing an early sight of the second
edition of *Common Sense*, with
additions and improvements, so
that should I propose objections
that the author may have obviated since the
first publication, neither he nor others can
take exception. In the last, I was upon the
propriety of settling the governments of the
several colonies, as a previous step to the
accomplishment of the plan of independency;
though I observed, that the Congress, did
they know it to be the mind of their confi-
dents, might declare the continent independ-
ent. It was noted in the first letter, that
they would be considered by Great-Britain
as having done it, seeing they had disown-
ed all allegiance to the parliament, which
was an evident disavowal of all right in the
parliament, to legislate for the colonies, in
any case whatsoever, but such as these might
voluntarily consent to. I took the liberty
of communicating, what appeared to me
as, out-lines for the best plan of govern-
ment, in favour of liberty, that could be
adopted by any colony. Says our author,
of the legislative of each colony, *let their
business be wholly domestic* [right; but there
are many objections to what he adds] and
subject to the authority of a Continental Con-
gress, p. 54. I have already hinted my
wishes, that the Congress may not be en-
trusted with any powers, that may be dan-
gerous to the continent, and give them the
possession of that crown, which is the right
of the people, and should ever remain scat-
tered among them. Instead of admiring
the dignity of human nature, I would have
the public guard against the depravity of
it, and not suffer their good opinion of the
present worthy Delegates, to betray them

into a confidence, that may in the issue
prove mortal to the cause of American Li-
berty, and occasion its extinction before that
of the sun. Whoever openly argues or se-
cretly promotes such a confidence, must be
a *juggling politician*, though he may mean
well, and therefore be a man of honour.—
The grand point to be attended to, with
the view of securing and perpetuating our
common rights, is the consolidating the co-
lonies in the strictest possible band of union.
In order to which, let them have the sole
management of all their own domestic af-
fairs, of which each must be supposed the
best judge. The *authoritative* interference
of a Congress, with the internal police of a
colony, might at length produce a worse
war than the present—a civil war among
ourselves; whereas, blessed be God! this is
only a war with a foreign power—we should
be less pained were it not so nearly allied to
us by consanguinity. Should therefore dis-
putes between colonies, let the Congress be
the grand Council for settling them; and
be invested with a power to enforce compli-
ance, in case of continued refractoriness.—
But as to the internal police of a colony,
should it be narrow and confined, the dis-
advantage arising from it, will after a time,
be self-evident: Other colonies will reap
the benefit of a more generous and enlarged
system; while experience and conviction
will gradually eradicate contracted notions,
and effect a cure without subjecting the go-
vernment to convulsions. Till such cure is
completed a few individuals may probably
suffer. However in the present state of im-
perfection, 'tis the dictate of common sense
that that should be submitted to, rather
than the community should be endangered
by a sudden violent shock, and those very
individuals be exposed to greater sufferings
in the general disturbance. Let the Con-
gress indeed interpose their good offices and
recommendations, pointing out at the same
instant in the clearest manner, the impro-
priety and inconsistency of a confined system.
I shall be thought by many readers to have
an eye now to the great article of religion;
and I readily acknowledge it. There is
nothing of which men are more tenacious,
nor in which they fail more, than in judg-
ing of the rights of conscience. I profess
myself an advocate for the most extensive
enjoyment of them.

A universal toleration of all sects and de-
nominations (professed and proper atheists
excepted, of whom there never has been, nor
ever will be at any one period and place, e-
nough to form a sect, for the devils themselves
believe a deity) does not [suffice] answer to my
idea, of the rights of conscience. Toler-
ation implies an assumed authority over that
which is tolerated; as tho' the persons to-
lerated had not an equal right, by the laws
of nature, to their particular religion, with
those that tolerate: Whereas tho' one re-
ligion is really superior to another, the pro-
fessors of each and all, have the same indi-
vidual rights of conscience: which observa-
tion applies equally to the several sects and
denominations. Every one, when at years
of discretion, has a right to choose his own
religion, and to enjoy it without interrup-
tion, while he behaves as a good member of
civil society. The magistrate is not entrusted
with the sword, to declare by the point
of it, what is truth and what is error in
matters of religion; and to cut off those
whose sentiments are not conformable to the
majority. Was it so, the Roman emperors
in the days of paganism were not persecu-
tors, but faithful magistrates, in the oppo-
sition made to Christianity. The Theocracy
of the Jews is at an end. The sword of the
state is now to be employed in keeping peace
among all the individuals of it, let their
religious opinions be as they may; in pre-
venting the different sects from coming
to blows, whatever names they may call
each other; and in punishing for criminal
acts, and not for words and systems which
the rejectors of them will be sure to stigma-
tize with a criminal tendency. Where the
majority of a people think themselves
obliged to keep a seventh day as sacred,
they may justly require from the minority
a weekly cessation from all public labours,
or the community is not upon an equal foot-
ing in civil matters. They may also insist
upon it, there shall be no buying and sel-

ling, or carrying on of business openly, or
privately, when the nature of it is such, as,
by noise or the like, to give public offence.
They are likewise warranted in prohibiting
all needless travelling, not merely for busi-
ness, but for pleasure. However, I cannot
allow, that they have a right to oblige any
to attend public worship, or to punish a man
for labouring privately in his own dwelling,
when he gives his neighbours no offence.
Having mentioned, what I apprehend the
majority of a people may, and may not do,
without infringing the rights of the minority,
I would add, that the sensible part of
such minority, will not object to a compli-
ance, from a conviction of the great advan-
tages that will arise from it, to the commu-
nity; and will endeavour in every way
they can, without counteracting their own
consciences, to support a general and lively
sense of deity, and the divine government,
well knowing that without it, human go-
vernment will be very precarious. Some
may suspect that indifference to religion, has
dictated the above expression; whereas, they
have proceeded from an opposition to that
spirit of persecution, which human nature
is as prone to as to the exercise of arbitrary
power. The way of dealing with men of
erroneous opinions, whatever some downy
Doctors may have wrote in favour of *wholesome
severity*, is to attack them with good
sense, rational and scriptural arguments;
not with fines and imprisonments, faggot
and fire, the ultima ratio regum—a sic vo-
lo, sic jubeo, fiat pro ratione voluntas.—
What I am aiming at is this, let it be
agreed as a *sine qua non* in forming the plan
of a Continental Independency, that every
sect in each colony shall fully and safely en-
joy its religious liberties, without being ex-
posed to any the least infringement; and by
diffusing light and knowledge, let the way
be cleared for every colony's giving effu-
sionment by its own acts, to all the rights of
conscience. Then no party among the
friends of American Liberty, will have their
ardor damped from a mistaken imagination,
that they have more to expect, in point of
protection from crown officers and the go-
vernment at home, than from the legisla-
tures of the colonies. Then the Papists, in
every part of the continent, may be as hearty
in supporting the cause as the Protestants.
Then wherever the love of liberty glows in
any of the inhabitants of Europe, Asia and
Africa, they will be induced to assist us with
their ardent wishes and prayers, and when
the opportunity offers, may come over and
spouse us, heal the wounds given us by the
sword, comfort us under our sorrows, re-
cruit our exhausted spirits, supply the place
of lost relations, enrich us with their for-
tunes, turn our paper into solid gold and
silver, assist us in rebuilding our ruined ci-
ties, renew the face of the country, and hap-
pen the peopling of it beyond what would
have been, had not the present contest ex-
isted. Then all jealousies flowing from re-
ligious differences will cease, and we shall
proceed with fresh vigour, having the fullest
confidence in each other's sincerity. The next
paragraph in *Common Sense*, opens too large
a field for me to make any progress in at
present, shall therefore defer it till another
opportunity, when you will hear again from
AN INDEPENDENT WHIG.

WILLIAMSBURG, February 14.

General Clinton and Lord Percy are ar-
rived in Hampton road, in the Mercury;
it is reported they have with them the gre-
nadier and light infantry companies of four
regiments, amounting to about 600 men,
but have not landed them.

If the General has an intention, as some
think, of striking a blow in this colony, he
certainly expects a reinforcement from Eng-
land, and that must be a large one too;
otherwise, he will hardly be able to penetrate
this length, and to hold it for any space of
time.

There are now six King's ships within the
Cape, and most of the shipping under their
protection, have moved out of the harbour
of Norfolk into the road.

We are informed, that on Monday last
the Hon. Richard Corbin, Esq. came to
this city, and the next day, with the entire
approbation of the Committee of Safety,
continued his journey to Norfolk, with in-

tention to go on board the *Dunmore*, to have a conference with Lord Dunmore, on the subject of a letter his Lordship had written to Col. Corbin, containing some propositions to negotiate an accommodation with Great-Britain; and to receive letters which had come from London, and were to be delivered into his own hands.

Governor Martin has prevailed upon a set of men in North-Carolina, to assemble in arms against LIBERTY.

On Sunday last arrived the *Swallow Packet*, Capt. Copeland, in 9 weeks from Falmouth, which he left the 7th of January, with several passengers, and a very large mail, which we hear was taken on board the *Asia* Man of War. We are told the Postage of the Letters in this Mail, will amount to £1,500 Sterling, which being a Tax imposed by the British Parliament for raising a Revenue in America, and all commercial intercourse between Great-Britain and the American Colonies being now at an End, and the Transactions in Great Britain at present Matters of Curiosity rather than Use to the Colonies in America, Query, whether they will not rather suspend their Curiosity than Indulge it by submitting to such an unlawful Imposition, and thereby draining the Country of so much Money, to be employed by our most dangerous, infamous, and implacable Enemies, for our Destruction; when we have so much need of it ourselves, for our necessary Defence against them?

Amsterdam, December 21, 1775.
We learn from good authority, that 400 men from Brunswick, and the same from Hesse Cassel, are taken into the service of Great Britain; but we know not the destination of these troops, nor when they are to march; some say it will be next spring.

WHITEHALL, Dec. 23. This morning Brook Watson Esq; arrived at Lord George Germain's office from Quebec, with dispatches from Major-General Carleton, dated Montreal, the 5th of November, containing intelligence as to General Carleton, not being able to collect a force that might be depended upon for the relief of St. John's, the rebels had taken advantage of the defection of the lower class of Canadians to press forward their enterprise; and that the forts of Chamblé and St. John upon Richelieu river, the latter of which had stopped the progress of the rebels for above two months, had surrendered, and the garrisons were made prisoners upon capitulation.

By a letter from Lieutenant Governor Cranmole, dated Quebec, November 9, it appears, that a party of rebels, under the command of one Arnold, had invaded the province by the way of the river Chaudière; and that part of them were actually arrived, and had taken post at Point Lévi opposite to Quebec.

LONDON, December 21.
General Carleton, finding Montreal untenable, has abandoned it to the Provincials, who have taken possession of it. He embarked with his forces (about seventy or eighty regulars, and some Canadians) on board some armed vessels in the river, and went to Quebec, where he arrived on the 10th of November. Next day he wrote to the Minister at Paris. His letters arrived yesterday. He says he has twelve hundred men; but above two thirds of them are Canadian militia; the rest sailors, Maclean's emigrants, &c. that he has provisions enough to last him till the middle of May next, and stores sufficient. A party of Arnold's troops crossed the river; some went to the gates of the town, and huzza'd; others took possession of the heights of Abraham, but being fired upon from the ramparts, they all ran away into the woods. Ministers call this good news.

This morning arrived in the river the *John and Jane*, Knowles from Quebec. She brought several families, who have left Canada on account of the present commotions there.

In my last I hinted to you the situation this country was in. Since that period things have grown worse; in so much that the country is now invested in three different places. Our friends above will inevitably fall a sacrifice to a rebel banditti, being unable to withstand such powerful opponents; while we in this place are making every preparation for an obstinate defence, being resolved to hold out to the last. So soon as this vessel sails, which I imagine will be the last this year, every citizen will be obliged to arm, as all kinds of business will then in a great measure cease. For these three months past the inhabitants have already been doing garrison duty, as militia, in which corps I have a so the honour to serve, and this day mounted guard, which comes round every fourth day.

We have at this time about forty pieces of cannon on our ramparts, and every avenue leading to the town properly repaired. The only thing we want is men, there being no regulars in the garrison: However, what

with sailors, British settlers, and French (though the latter cannot be much depended upon) we nearly muster 2500. With this force we hope to hold out till we have a reinforcement in the spring; but should that be late in arriving, I am afraid we shall at last be obliged to yield. Indeed, would you believe it, the French, whom the government has done so much for, and relied upon, have taken up arms against us, several of whom are now prisoners among us, having been taken in a late engagement near the town. As I shall have no opportunity of writing to Great-Britain till perhaps June next, unless matters are settled at home, you will not be surprised at my silence.

A letter from Quebec says, "The Governor had often talked to us of the Canadians joining, and they at last joined with a witness, but it was the wrong side for Great-Britain, although we had many assurances that they would either remain neuter, or join the mother country."

By the latest accounts from Canada, we are assured, that the present troubles in that country have been fomented by the regular clergy, who have very large possessions there, and who found themselves, as they imagined, cruelly treated by the distinction made in their disfavour in the Quebec bill.

It is currently reported that several Irish officers in the French service, are now serving as volunteers in the rebel army acting against General Carleton.

It is conjectured that Government may very well spare the expense of sending Commissioners to America; the Colonies being, it is said, universally agreed not to enter into any treaty with the present Ministry, or any of their Agents; nor to receive any terms or propositions of accommodation whatsoever, till the advisers of the late violent measures are brought to justice, and punished for their conduct.

Ethan Allen, a Colonel in the Provincial army, who was taken prisoner in Canada, and forty other prisoners, are brought to England in the ship in which Mr. Brook Watson came, who brought the news of the taking of St. John's and Chamblé to government.

It is somewhat remarkable, that the Provincial troops, which have had such success, in their road to Canada, have had every difficulty to struggle with which bad weather occasions, and have for several nights and days been out in snow, and marched almost up to their knees in it; yet not a man was affected in the least with these hardships, but enjoyed their health and faculties amazingly. These are hardships the regulars are not accustomed to, nor able to go through, and may very well account for the great success of the Provincial arms at this severe season of the year.

The goods sent out in the *Adamant*, *Wilson*, from London to Quebec and Montreal, are coming back in the *General Thomas*, *Littleworth*, the Governor not suffering them to proceed to Montreal.

Saturday night some dispatches were sent to Portsmouth, to be forwarded to the different Governors in North-America, with the American restraining act, and orders with full power to carry the same into execution.

The first step proposed, it is said, by the new Minister of the war department in France, was to form forty battalions of the militia into eight regiments of standing forces. This does not bear a very pacific appearance.

Dec. 29. Yesterday at two o'clock arrived at Lord George Germain's office, Lieutenant Pringle, of the *Lizard*, from Quebec, with General Carleton's dispatches; he came over in the *Polly*, Capt. Thompson, to Bristol. Mr. Davison, Messrs Clarke, and Mr. Grant, came home passengers in her. She left Quebec the 22d of November last; the town of Quebec was then safe.

By a ship arrived at Bristol from Quebec, advice it is said has been received, that Montreal capitulated to the Provincials on the 12th of last month.

Before the Provincials were in possession of Montreal, they were joined by 1000 Canadians; and so probable did it appear to General Carleton that they would become masters of Quebec, that he sent home a ship load of stores, to prevent their falling into the hands of the Americans.

We hear that yesterday at noon General Burgoyne arrived in town from Boston, with dispatches from General Howe for government, which were immediately carried to his Majesty at St. James's. It was soon after reported, that they contained terms of accommodation.

The *Boys* man of war, which arrived at Portsmouth last Tuesday, came express from Boston. This ship brings very disagreeable news. Several officers are come home in her, who do not intend to return on that service again. By the above ship there is an account that several of the transports which sailed from London with provisions, stores, &c. were not arrived, and it is thought they were fallen into the hands of the Provincials.

Private letters from Paris bring advice, that two gentlemen, who appear to be persons of distinction, have been in that city some days; that they have often private conferences with the ministry; and it is suspected that they are Americans, and came there to settle on terms with regard to opening a trade with France.

The regiments that are relieved by the Hanoverians, are arrived at Portsmouth from Minorca and Gibraltar. Two companies of the 25th regiment are missing.

The *Nancy*, Capt. Hunter, a transport, was taken by the Americans as she was going into Boston, in sight of two men of war; her cargo consisted of five hundred barrels of gunpowder, 70 tons of shot, a great number of new brass cannon, mortars, bombs, and other warlike stores.

Dec. 30. Yesterday arrived the transport from Boston at Dover, after a very short passage; she brings a confirmation of the taking the *Nancy*, Hunter.

It is confidently asserted government have received advice that the troops at Boston had mutinied, that several of them had been shot, and when the express came away the army was in the greatest disorder.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Dec. 26. "Arrived here the *Elizabeth*, Captain Tume, from Quebec. She sailed from England the beginning of September, with a cargo of the following stores for General Carleton's army, viz. 10,000 stands of arms, clothing for 10,000 men, 500 barrels of gun powder, and a large quantity of ball. On her arrival at Quebec, the Governor would not suffer the stores to be landed, but ordered the ship to sail immediately for England, lest they should fall into the hands of the Provincials."

It is said that General Burgoyne, who is lately arrived, has opened the eyes of the Ministry, both with respect to the personal courage of the Americans, and the number of well disciplined troops which our armies will have to beat [them] if this war is continued.

Advice is received from Jamaica, that a number of English vessels had been seized at the island of Cuba by the Spaniards; and that a number of Spanish armed ships were cruising to intercept all provision vessels bound to Jamaica; and that it was hardly possible for any vessel to escape. This intelligence is authentic!

A letter from Portsmouth this day says, that the sailors being apprehensive that press warrants will soon be issued out to man those ships that are ordered for America, have armed themselves, and go in bodice, being determined not to be forced into the service by illegal and unconstitutional methods.

Sir Peter Parker, who was stationed to the southern Provinces in America, and with whom Lord Cornwallis was to go out, has received counter orders; and it is said he arrived in town last night.

Seven frigates of 32 guns each, are equipped and put to sea, under commission of the Congress; two of them are cruising to intercept Admiral Shuldham, under the command of a gallant sailor (one Brice) who was formerly an officer in the navy.

The Provincials have established a Court of Admiralty, with very extensive powers; and it is said they have published a Proclamation, making it death for any person to hold any correspondence or communication with Great-Britain.

In Provincial Congress, New-York, March 12, 1776.

WHEREAS it is highly expedient that this Colony should continue to be represented in Provincial Congress during the present disputes between Great Britain and the united Colonies. AND WHEREAS the time limited for the duration of this Congress will expire on the second Tuesday in May next, which renders it necessary to make provision for the election of a new Congress. Therefore it is resolved and ordered, that such Freemen and Freeholders within this Colony as are entitled by law to vote for representatives in General Assembly, and such other male inhabitants of full age, who at the time of such election herein after mentioned, shall have an estate in goods and chattels in his own right of the value of forty pounds, and who shall have resided within the said county at least three months before the day of election, shall be qualified to vote for Deputies to represent them in Provincial Congress of this Colony.

To the intent, that the said Election for Deputies may be conducted with decorum and convenience to the Electors, It is resolved and ordered, That the Electors shall meet on the third Tuesday in April next, at such place or places in each City and County within this Colony, as shall be appointed by the County Committee of every County wherein such election is to be held, and there, by plurality of voices, elect so many Deputies, being Freeholders, and having signed the General Association as are herein after fixed, to each respective County in manner following, to wit. That where

one general Election be held in and for either of the Counties, that the Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the County Committee respectively, together with the Clerk and at least six members of the said Committee shall superintend. And in case the County Committee of any County shall be of opinion, that it will conduce more to the ease and convenience of the electors, that the Elections should be held in more places than one in either County, that there be at least three discreet persons, one of which to be a Member of the said Committee, appointed by the said County Committee, to superintend at every such Election; And that the said persons so appointed to superintend the said Elections, shall, at such times and place as shall be fixed by the said County Committee, attend the said Committee with the respective poll lists, which Committee are hereby directed carefully to examine the same, and declare the Members duly elected, a certificate of which signed by the Chairman for the time being, and attested by the Clerk of each respective County Committee, shall be a sufficient testimony of such Election.

That where any objection shall be made by any person superintending the Election, to the qualification of any person offering his vote, it shall be sufficient to preclude him from his vote unless he shall prove to the satisfaction of the said persons, that he is duly qualified, saving to such Elector the right of scrutiny.

That such Deputies when chosen, shall meet together in Provincial Congress, on the second Tuesday in May next, at the city of New-York, or such other place as this Congress or the Committee of Safety shall direct, with full power to such Congress to appoint Delegates to represent this Colony in Continental Congress, and to make such orders, and take such measures as the said Congress shall judge necessary, not repugnant to, or inconsistent with any rules or orders of the Continental Congress, for the preservation of the rights, liberties, and privileges of the inhabitants of this Colony, against military and parliamentary invasion; and also to adjourn from time to time, and to appoint a Committee of Safety to sit and transact business, during the recess, with such powers as they shall think proper to delegate unto such Committee.

To prevent as much as possible a dissention in the Counties, with respect to the number of Deputies they shall respectively send, IT IS RESOLVED, That the City and County of New-York, be allowed twenty one Deputies;—the City and County of Albany, twelve;—the County of Seneca, eight;—the County of Ulster, eight;—the County of Dutchess, nine;—the County of Orange, six;—the County of Westchester, nine;—the County of Queens, eight;—the County of Kings, four;—the County of Richmond, four;—the County of Tryon, four;—the County of Charlotte, three;—the County of Cumberland, three;—the County of Gloucester, two;—and that the several County Committees be, and they are hereby authorized to determine and fix on the number of Deputies which shall constitute a quorum, to represent their respective Counties in Congress. AND WHEREAS it is necessary that the good people of this Colony should have frequent opportunities of approving or disapproving the conduct of those persons into whose hands they shall think proper to commit so important a trust as that of representing them in Congress. IT IS RESOLVED, That the said Congress shall not continue longer than TWELVE MONTHS, commencing from the said second Tuesday in May next.

A true Copy from the Minutes, ROBERT BENSON, Sec'y.

In Provincial Congress, New-York, March 9, 1776.

ROBERT ROBINSON, and MICHAEL PRICE, of this city, merchants, having been duly convicted by the General Committee of Association for the City and County of New-York, of having violated a Resolution of the Continental Congress, by vending Goods at an exorbitant and extortionate profit: And the said Robert Robinson and Michael Price, by their petition, having declared their contrition for their offence, and their intention for the future to conform to the Resolutions of the Continental and this Congress, and their desire to make their peace with their countrymen, and to have an opportunity of proving themselves sincere friends to the Liberties of America.

RESOLVED, That the said Robert Robinson and Michael Price, have fully satisfied this Congress, of their contrition for their said offence, and of their intention for the future to conform to the Resolutions of the Continental and this Congress, and RESOLVED, that they be restored to the favourable opinion of their countrymen, and it is hereby recommended that they be no longer considered or treated as Enemies to the Liberties of America.

A true Copy from the Minutes, ROBERT BENSON, Sec'y.

Somerset County, February 28, 1776.

POET'S CORNER.

WHEN haughty monarchs quit this chequer'd
floor,
When cruel tyrants fall a prey to death,
Their actions may employ the vocal pen,
Their praise may sound upon the vocal breath.
But when the Hero and the Patriot fall,
(Heroes and Patriots must submit to fate)
Then may the mournful verse their virtues tell
And eulogy their fame may celebrate.
Come, then, thou weeping mournful Goddess, come
In baleful cypress and in yew array'd
Meet me, O meet me by the marble tomb,
In which some hero, or some patriot's laid.
Meet me beside the vault whose space contains
Some great defender of his country's peace,
Or where the pious RANDOLPH's dear remains
Lie bound by death's insatiate cold embrace.
And, melancholy, sable queen! attend,
Sadness and sorrow will support thy train;
Ye sheeted phantoms from your graves ascend
And add an horror to the awful scene.
The great MONTGOMERY demands the tear,
The brave M'PHERSON's fate we'll also mourn,
And CHICKERMAN, to his country no less dear,
Nor great nor brave, from her forever torn.
Could prayer's or tears avert the dreadful blow,
Could piercing sighs recall the once lost breath,
Then would our briny torrents ceaseless flow,
Until we'd draw them from the arms of death.
But ah! thy're gone, they now are past relief,
Their fate we mourn in vain, in vain we weep;
Our fears will not avail, our boundless grief
Can never wake them from their deadly sleep.
Stretch'd on the hostile plain they breatheless lay,
Their mortal eyes are clos'd in endless night,
But then—their souls are fled to endless day,
Methinks I see them near the world of light.
Wrapt up in ecstasy, I now behold
The glorious gates of Heaven open wide,
Millions of seraphs, cloth'd in robes of gold,
Enclose the heroes in on every side.
Chief of the band illustrious WARREN's form,
Sweetness ineffable beams in his face,
Piercing his eyes—their piercing, still serene,
A smile his looks—yet, in each look a grace.
A wreath of laurel does his brows surround,
A crown of glory does adorn his head,
And on his breast is seen the purple wound,
Thy which, from earth, his soul with honors fed.
Warren is sent to greet his martyr'd friends,
To him the lov'd gentle task is given,
Safe to conduct them where joy never ends,
And bid them welcome to the bliss of Heaven.

Common Council Chamber, Feb. 28, 1776.
PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that on Mon-
day the 25th day of March next, at two o'clock
in the afternoon, at the common council chamber
in the city-hall, in the city of New-York, there will
be exposed to sale at public auction, the wharf or
and from Peck's Slip, to and from Nassau Island
landing place near that from the Slip fronting the
Albany street, to and from the wharf or landing
place on said Nassau Island; together with the fer-
ry-house, barns, pens, &c. And also the ferry at
and from the Slip commonly called Cauties Slip, to
and from the wharf or landing place of Meigs.
Philip Livingston and Henry Remsen on said Nassau
Island. The said several ferries are to be let
for the term of two years, from the first day of May
next.—No person will be allowed to farm more
than one of the said ferries. The conditions of
lease may be seen daily (Sunday excepted) at the
town clerk's office.

By Order of the Common Council,
AUGUSTUS V. CORTLANDT, Clk.

LOOKING GLASSES,
PICTURES, CHINA,
GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE,
A large and very general assortment, to be sold
At RHINELANDER'S STORE,
The corner of Burling's Slip, consisting of
CHINA and earthen ware, dishes, plates, punch
and other bowls of all sizes, tea pots, milk
pots, sugar dishes, and cups and saucers, a great
variety.

GLASS WARE.
Decanters and wine glasses, common and fine,
tumblers of all sizes; quart and pint cans, cruet
frames with bottles, vinegar cruets, salts, sugar
dishes, milk pails, &c.

ALSO,
A quantity of common Bristol ware in crates, and
a few QUART BOTTLES.

At the desire of some of the members of the Hon.
the Continental Congress, and some of the officers
of the militia—

Just published, and now selling
By WILLIAM GREEN,
In Maiden-Lane,
(Price Twenty-eight Shillings, Two Volumes, in neat
Bindings.)

THE MILITARY GUIDE,
FOR YOUNG OFFICERS.
By THOMAS SIMES, ESQUIRE,
Author of the Military Medley.

THIS work is a large and valuable compilation
from the most celebrated military writers—
Martial's, &c.—General Blount—King of Prussia—
Prince Ferdinand—&c. &c. Containing the experi-
ence of many brave heroes in critical situations,
for the use of young warriors; including an excel-
lent military, historical and explanatory
DICTIONARY.

To which is now added,
Extracts from a military essay, containing sugges-
tions on the raising, arm-ing, clothing, and disci-
pline of the British infantry and cavalry. By
Campbell Dalrymple, Esq. Lieut. Colonel to the
King's own regiment of dragoons.

The whole illustrated with eleven copper-plates.
As a very large number of these books are
subscribed for, non-subscribers who want a set, must
be speedy in their application.

JUST PUBLISHED, and now selling
By WILLIAM GREEN,

In Maiden-Lane,
(Price Fifteen Coppers only)
With Allowance to those who buy Quantities,
LARGE

ADDITIONS
TO
COMMON SENSE;

Addressed to the Inhabitants of America.
On the following interesting SUBJECTS.

- I. The American Patriot's Prayer.
- II. American Independence defended, by Can-
didus.
- III. The Propriety of Independency, by Demo-
philus.
The dread of Tyrants, and the sole resource
Of those that under grim oppression groan.
- IV. A review of the American Contest, with some
Strictures on the King's Speech. Addressed to
all Parents in the Thirteen United Colonies,
by a Friend to Posterity and Mankind.
- V. Letter to Lord Dartmouth, by an English
American.
- VI. Observations on Lord North's Conciliatory
Plan, by Sincerus.

To which is added and given,
An Appendix to Common Sense; together with an
Address to the People called Quakers, on their
Testimony concerning Kings and Government,
and the present Commotions in America.

New-Jersey, Hanover, Morris County, Feb. 25.
To be SOLD on reasonable TERMS,
Two Hundred acres of good land for hemp or
grain, it being well watered and pleasantly
situated, with a good dwelling house and barn; it
may be entered upon in May next, or sooner, if it
suits the purchaser; 100 acres of which is meadow,
well drained, and very good for hemp or corn,
and natural for grain, 50 acres in good English
grass, that will mow two tons an acre; the other
50 acres are good wheat and timber land in one year
there has been raised 200 bushels of wheat, eight
tons of hemp, and 120 bushels of hemp seed; like-
wise it is most excellent for hay and stock. An in-
disputable title will be given by the persons on the
premises.

RALPH SMITH and SON,
N. B. The farm is five miles from Morris Town,
14 miles from Newark, 34 from New-York, and join-
ing the farm formerly William Kelly's.

Like-wise for SALE,
One Hundred Bushels of HEMP-SEED.

PROPOSALS
For publishing by Subscription,
The CONQUEST OF CANAAN;
A POEM,

IN THREE BOOKS.

1. The work will be contained in 72 sheets
making upwards of 350 pages; also,
II. It will be printed with an elegant type, upon
a fine writing paper; will be contained in one
volume, and delivered to the subscribers,
neatly bound, gilt, and lettered, at the price
of one dollar.

III. Those who subscribe for twelve, shall have a
thirteenth gratis.

SUBSCRIBERS for this Poem are taken in by
Mr. J. Dunlap, in Philadelphia; by the Printer of
this paper, in New-York; Mr. W. G. Houston, in
Princeton; Mr. F. Barber, in Elizabeth-Town;
Mr. J. Davenport, in Fairfield; Mr. H. Green, in
New-Haven; Mr. E. Watson, in Hartford; Mr.
H. Hill, in Norwich; Mr. G. Olney, in Providence;
Mr. Hall, in Cambridge; Doctor Brackett, in Per-
mouth—And by various other gentlemen in the
principal towns on this Continent; with all of
whom are lodged papers, containing a general ac-
count of the work. A further description, and some
specimens of it, will soon be published in the Pen-
sylvania Magazine.

Sold for CASH only,
By ABRAHAM DURYEE,
Opposite the FLY-MARKET,

SUPERFINE broad-cloth of different colours,
second ditto, yard wide cloth ditto; green,
black, and light blue cassimer, shalloon, durant
and rattinet; black and blue serge denim, black plush,
black Manchester velvet; furniture checks, bomb-
astine and mourning crapes; boys' and men's cas-
simer hats, pewter dishes; white lead, yellow and Span-
ish brown ground in oil, and in powder ditto;
glass of different sizes.—Old Madeira Wine.

ALSO,
HIBERNIA PIG IRON.

To be SOLD or LET,
AN excellent FARM in the township of Jamaica,
in Queen's county, Long Island, pleasantly
situated, lying nine miles from New-York, near the
main road, about 250 acres of land, whereon is
about 70 acres of the best of wood land; a sufficient
quantity of salt meadow, and several good or-
chards; The land is exceeding well watered, and
is very good for pasture, and all sorts of grain;
with a large dwelling house and barn, and other
buildings, and conveniences on the same.—Any
person inclining to agree for the same, may apply
to JOHN HARDENBERGH, living in New-York,
in Fair-Street.

To be SOLD,
In Elizabeth-Town, New-Jersey,
A good dwelling house, within half a mile of
the meeting house, with four rooms on a floor
and three fire places, with a chair house and other
out houses, a good barn and stables, a good garden;
off which are four acres of land adjoining said house,
also fourteen acres of land adjoining said house,
off which may be mowed ten tons of good English
hay, a young bearing orchard and other fruit trees,
the whole in good fence; There are two good wells
on said land, and a stream of water which runs
through the whole, and is never dry.—For further
particulars, inquire of the subscriber living in Eli-
zabeth-Town, who will give an indisputable title.

JOSEPH MEGIE.

To be sold at public vendue,
On Wednesday the 20th instant, by the executors
of Doctor John Innis, and entered upon the first
day of May next,

VERY excellent FARM, belonging to his
estate, containing 200 acres of land, including
meadow; well timbered, situated in the township of
Westchester, three miles from the town of Rye, two
and a half from one landing, and four from another;
where plenty of lobsters, black and other fish, may
be had in their season. The land is most excellent
for grain and pasture, a brook running through it,
which is never dry. On the farm is a very large
orchard of extraordinary fruit, a good garden, with
plumb, peach, and cherry trees.—There is on the
premises, a large commodious house situated on
an eminence, which commands a fine prospect of
the sound, and the lands adjacent; the house is
two stories high, and has five rooms on the lower
floor. There are also two kitchens, a cellar, milk-
room, corn crib, chair-house and barn.—If not sold
as above, then to be rented.—Inquire of
JAMES INNIS, } Executors.
PETER INNIS, }

THREE POUNDS Reward.
RUN AWAY from the subscriber the last even-
ing, a negro man named WILL, supposed
to be about forty years of age, country born, about
five feet nine inches high, a talking hoarse fellow
with his hands, thin visage and large mouth,
has lost all his upper fore teeth except one remark-
able large tooth standing single; had on and took
with him a red dyed great coat, a short blue cloth
coat, a light coloured large or sagathie coat, a brown
double breasted jacket of velvet, and a red cloth
jacket lined with white, one pair black flocking
breeches, and one pair brown velvet breeches, one
pair drilling breeches, and a pair blue stuff
trousers, woolen and linen stockings, an old beaver
hat, and one white wool hat, a pair thick shoes
half soled, and a pair of old pumps.—Supposed to
be seduced away by a man, by the name of John
McGowan, a native of Scotland, about five feet
nine or ten inches high, wore red trousers and
green lapped coat, with short black hair, had a
hat cut in the form of a jockey's hat. Whoever
takes up and secures said negro and white man, so
that his master may have him, and the man brought
to justice, shall have the above reward of Three
Pounds, or Thirty Shillings for each, and all rea-
sonable charges paid, if taken fifty miles from home;
if one hundred miles, double the sum, paid by
JAMES HORTON, Jun.
Rye Neck, 3d March, 1776.
Westchester County.

N. B. As the negro is an ingenious fellow, it is
thought he will endeavour to get on board a man of
war, or go to the King's forces.

TO BE SOLD,
ALL the personal estate of the late Dr. Lewis
Johnston, of the city of Perth-Amboy, consist-
ing of negroes, both men and women; a flock
of very fine cattle, household furniture, plate,
farmer's utensils, &c.

Also the farm whereon he now lives, situate in
the city of Perth-Amboy aforesaid, containing about
one hundred and ninety-six acres, on which are two
very good tenements conveniently and pleasantly
situated on Marlton River, where great plenty of
the best of oysters and clams are to be had; good
gardens with a choice collection of fruit, are join-
ing to each of the tenements, with good barns and
other convenient buildings. It is proposed to sell
these tenements, either separately with a sufficient
quantity of land, or together, as may be most
suitable.

Also about five hundred and fifty acres, opposite
Perth-Amboy, adjoining the land of John Stevens,
Esq. and the River Marlton.—This land is re-
markably well timbered, and so situated that the
timber and firewood can be very easily transported
to New-York, the most distant part of it being not
more than two miles from a convenient landing.
There is on it about sixty acres of cleared land,
whereon is a house and well built barn, and a
young bearing orchard of two hundred apple trees
grafted with the best fruit. The improv'd part with
timber land sufficient to accommodate a farm, and
twelve acres of very good salt meadow, will be sold
separately; the rest of it in lots as may be most suit-
able.

Whoever inclines to purchase any, or either of
the above articles, may apply to the subscribers,
and know the terms. And whatever of the above
estate may remain unsold, on the second Tuesday
in April next, will on that day be exposed to sale
at public vendue, in Perth-Amboy aforesaid.

James Parker,
John Smyth, } Executors.
Heathcote Johnston, }

For IRELAND and GLASGOW,
The New Brig HANNAH,
John M'Naughton, Master,
will sail in ten days.—
For passage apply to Wal-
ter and Thomas Buchanan
and Company, or the Mas-
ter on board the vessel lying at Lupton's
Wharf.

This vessel has the best accommoda-
tions for cabin or stowage passengers.
New York, 9th March, 1776.

TO BE SOLD,
By the Subscriber in William-Street.

WRITING, PRINTING, and BON-
NET PAPER—also a Quantity of
good PASTE BOARD.—These Pence,
per Pound, will be given for the best sort of
good, dry, clean, LINEN RAGS, and to
in proportion for those of an inferior quali-
ty, by
DAVID GRIM.

WANTED.
A PERSON that understands
manufacturing POT and PEARL
ASHES, who may hear of employment,
by enquiring of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,
In the City of BURLINGTON.

A BRICK HOUSE, with a good front,
pleasantly situated on the river Delaware,
with a large back Lot.—Also another small Water
Lot in said city.

II. A Tract of LAND in Cranberry, contain-
ing about three hundred acres, all good timber land, to
be divided into two equal parts, and sold separate.

III. Sundry small Lots, situate in, or about Trenton.

IV. A Pleasant SEAT in Trenton, known by
the name of Doud's Dale, with a good framed wel-
ling House, and a Kitchen separate from the House,
a good Meadow and Apple Orchard, with a constant
Stream of water running through the same.—ALSO,
a small Barn. It is a convenient place for a trades-
man, and an excellent place for a Tavern, con-
taining about fifteen acres.

V. A Tract of LAND, about two miles from
Trenton, containing about forty two acres, part of
which is good meadow.

The above places, were the property of Abraham
Cottam, Esq. of Trenton, deceased; and all per-
sons indebted to the said estate, either by Bond,
Note, or Book-account, are desired to make im-
mediate payment, and those that have demands against
the estate, to render in their accounts that they
may be adjusted.

Elizabeth Ann Cottam, } Executors.
Robert Hoops, and }
George Cottam, }

RICHARD SPEAIGHT.
Has for sale at his house in Scotch-Street, or of
himself in the New City-Hall,

A CHYMICAL Balsam approved of by some of
the best Physicians in London, to be an ex-
cellent medicine for coughs, asthma, thole in a
consumptive decay, pains in the breast and all
rheumatic disorders; it has been of great effect in
pleas of long standing, and all inward weaknesses.
This Balsam is sold in bottles of a dollar each, half
bottles, four shillings, and allowances to those who
buy to sell again, sent with my own seal, and the
directions signed with my own hand.

I have still an assortment of patent medicines,
such as,
Turlington's Balsam, } James's Powder,
Anderson's, } } }
Lockyer's, and } } }
Hooper's, } } }
PILLS, }
Stoughton's Scurvy,
To be sold with an assortment of Drugs and Medi-
cines, which will be sold on reasonable terms, for
cash.

RICHARD SPEAIGHT hopes that those whose
accounts have been due to him before his late per-
secution commenced, would call upon him and settle
as, as being in confinement, he is under the neces-
sity of advertising for his support, together with a
wife and children.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND NOW SELLING BY
NOEL AND HAZARD,
AT THE POST-OFFICE,
(Price EIGHTEEN COPPERS ONLY.)
With ALLOWANCE to those who take
QUANTITIES.

THE NEW EDITION OF
COMMON SENSE;
With ADDITIONS and Improvements in the Body of
the WORK. To which is added,
AN APPENDIX,
And an ADDRESS to the People, called,
QUAKERS.

The Pamphlet, advertised by ROBERT
BELL, intitled, ADDITIONS to COMMON SENSE,
or by any other NAME he may hereafter call it,
consists of pieces taken out of New-Papers, and
not written by the AUTHOR of Common Sense.

Hanover Committee-Chamber, Feb. 5, 1776.

ANANIAS HALSEY being brought before the
Committee on complaint, and upon hearing
the evidence, we judge he is guilty of violating
and discouraging the measures pursued for the
redress of our grievances, and has defamed the of-
ficers in the Continental service, for which we judge
him to be an enemy to his country, and desire all
persons to break off trading with him, agreeable
to the rules of the Congress; and that this be pub-
lished in the public prints.

By order of the Committee,
MATTHIAS BARNIT Chairman.

NATHAN DUDLEY,
Post-riders on the back road between New-
York and Hartford,

HEREBY desires all who are indebted
to him for News-Papers, to make im-
mediate payment, the first half year of his
ridership nearly expired.

NATHAN PIERCY, the former rider
also desires payment of all arrears due to
him for the service.

POUGHKEEPSIE, in Dutchess County,
February 5, 1776.

IN COMMITTEE,
ORDERED that no person or persons be per-
mitted to remove themselves or families from
this Precinct, to reside longer than three days, un-
less they produce to the Chairman of this Commit-
tee a certificate from the Committee of the City,
Town, Manor, Precinct, or District from which
they shall have last removed, certifying that they
are friendly to the cause of American liberty, and
have the leave of said Committee to remove.

By order of the Committee,
Samuel Dodge, Chairman.

STOLEN,
FROM the Subscriber, living in Leary-street,
on MONDAY night, the eleventh instant,
A BLACK VELVET PALL,
belonging to the Presbyterian Church.—Whoever
shall discover the THIEF, or give any account
of it, shall be handsomely rewarded.

JOHN BROWN